

thirty-odd on Grace Street west of Richmond College. All of the side streets intersecting with these will witness the up-going of many homes, both for occupancy by the owners and for renting purposes, and taken all in all, it is possible that not less than one hundred houses will go up in this vicinity between now and the first of July next.

And yet the cry is for more houses, and it is believed that this outburst of building in that section will not meet the active demand for homes that will be created by people who are attracted to Richmond by industrial effort and who want homes to live in and want them in that section of the city.

It is understood that building on Monument Avenue and intersecting streets and avenues will be more active this spring than ever before.

It is learned that the plans for the handsome residence of Dr. R. C. Walcott have been completed, and the building of the same on Monument Avenue will be commenced at an early date. Other splendid homes that have already been mentioned in this column are going up on the avenue, and there is no end to the work that is to be seen going on daily in that neighborhood.

#### In the Suburbs.

The rapid development of the Richmond University project has greatly stimulated inquiries from prospective purchasers of suburban homes, and as the Sherwood tract is adjacent to Ginter Park, this suburb is receiving much attention. The Union Theological Seminary is in Ginter Park, and therefore, would site Sherwood Park, the most logical and desirable site for the university. Should Randolph-Macon decide not to move, her students could still reap the benefits of the university, because of its accessibility.

Sherwood Park is a highly-developed property, now ready for the erection of buildings, and this will more than offset the value of a free site of undeveloped land in a comparatively inaccessible section, too far away to be in close touch with the activities of the city, and for students to use the various libraries and museums.

The breaking up of winter will bring marked activity in all suburban business.

## ELECTRICITY TO BE CONSIDERED

(Continued from First Page.)

York until after he had first proven it not too dangerous by giving it a lengthy trial in his own home. There is not a habitation in New York for a day without gas, except those in which electricity have taken the place. The progress made in developing the uses of electricity far exceeds those in gas, and then science of lighting is only in its early youth in many respects. Each day finds some new use for electricity.

#### Small House Must Have It.

"The demand is becoming so very general for electricity in homes that I find that persons building small dwellings demand wiring for electric light, and no matter what the purpose for which a building is constructed, it is not modern or complete today unless it has electric wiring. This is true of factories, public meeting and dwelling houses of all sizes and kinds.

"The cost of wiring houses is no more than piping for gas, and I recommend all my patrons to have both gas and electricity in their homes and other buildings. There are two distinct methods of wiring houses—the knob and tube work and the conduit system. The first is the cheaper, and does well enough for cheap houses. With this method an eight or nine-room house can be wired for about \$50. The conduit system is really better, and costs a little more. Any house properly wired is as safe as though no electricity was in the building. Then there is no danger of explosion or asphyxiation when electricity is used. The house is not so much exposed to fire, and the children are in less danger when electricity is the lighting agent. There is less heat, too, in the summer time, and the current can be used in operating fans to cool the rooms at very little cost. There are so many other usages to which the current can be applied in the factory, office, public meeting place or home that no one to-day thinks of building a house without wiring it.

#### Demand Increasing.

"No one to-day can predict the number of uses to which current will be put in household affairs, even within the next few years, or how much of a factor it will become in our everyday life. This much we do know, and that is, electricity is daily becoming more and more of a necessity, and has long since passed the era when it was a luxury.

"Wiring old houses costs about one-third more than new houses, but often the electrical equipment is put in when both flooring and plastering need repair, and then the cost is not so great. I find the number of old houses being wired is steadily increasing, and in a few years I believe practically every house in Richmond will be wired and using electricity."

#### Exchange Will Celebrate.

NEW YORK, February 16.—The Coffee Exchange of the city of New York will have completed on March 7th a quarter of a century of activity in the financial world, and in order appropriately to commemorate the event the management has proposed that the members of the exchange should hold a celebration of some kind on that date.

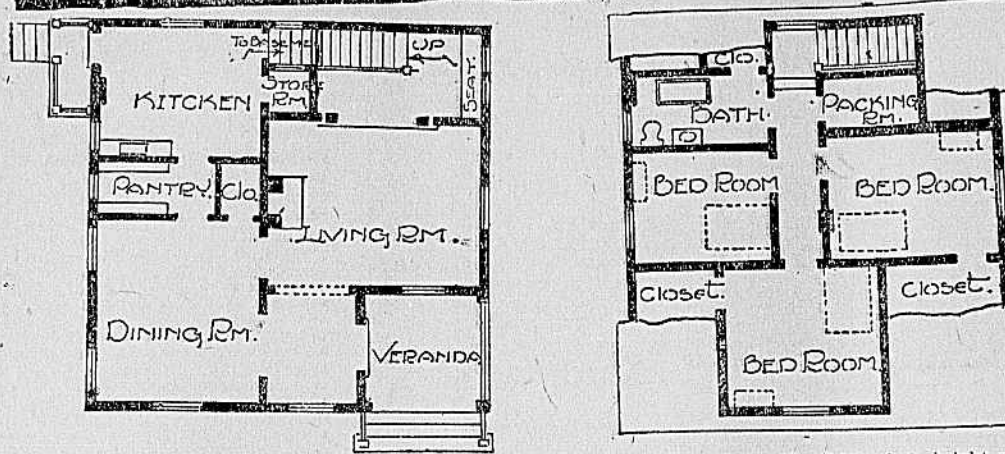
While no definite arrangements as to the exact nature of the celebration have as yet been completed, Percy B. O'Sullivan, president of the exchange, has sent a letter to the members suggesting that a dinner be held at some suitable place in New York, attendance at which will be restricted to the officers and members of the exchange. Mr. O'Sullivan also suggests that the exchange defer the expenses of the dinner, but leaves the approval of such a plan to the members' vote, and suggests a prompt reply, in view of the short time at hand in which to arrange preliminary plans.



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## AN ATTRACTIVE SIX-ROOM COTTAGE FOR \$2,200

DESIGNED FOR THE TIMES-DISPATCH BY C. K. HOWELL, ARCHT.



Shall we employ an architect? Yes, if the work is sufficiently important. Indeed that is not. As the professional architect has gravitated to that position because of his peculiar fitness for it, it stands to reason, some will think, that from the many builders one can be selected who is capable of taking the contract and presiding as architect. To such persons I would say: "You are not familiar with the functions of an architect, when considered separate from the builder. The architect can save you money. He discovers your wants, your likes, and your dislikes; he reduces them to a tangible form; he draws up the specifications so minutely that every variety of material and labor is distinctly set forth as to its quality and kind. When completed, plans and specifications are presented to a builder for an estimate; he knows exactly what is expected of him. There is no chance for controversy or quibble; all has

been settled by the owner through his architect. In consequence, if several contractors estimate upon the building, it is known that their figures are all upon the same bases.

I will say in general that the professional architect can save you from five to twenty-five per cent. in cost will give better construction and proportions, and add a value to your house, apart from its first cost, that if it does not sell for more, it will sell more readily than built without his service. The illustrations shown above present a cottage of an attractive appearance, and is constructed with a brick foundation, while the building above, of frame, storm sheathed and covered with stucco from top to foundation walls to peak, and which is of a soft gray color. The sash and trimmings are painted a soft brown color. The roof is covered with shingles and left to weather finish naturally.

Dimensions: Front, twenty-eight

feet; side, thirty feet; height of ceilings—basement, seven feet; first story ten feet; second, nine feet. The interior arrangement is good, and is trimmed throughout with yellow pine treated with white paint, with the exception of kitchen, pantry, etc., which is finished natural.

The first floor contains a little reception hall; dining-room, with a closet off of same; a living-room, with an ornamental fireplace. The attractive feature of the living-room is the arrangement of the staircase, with its broad landing, with an arch supported on columns at each end, and the seat on the landing.

The butler's pantry is provided with dresser, sink, range, etc. The second floor contains three bedrooms, bathroom; the latter furnished with porcelain fixtures and exposed plumbing. There is also a large packing-room and three good-sized closets. The basement is cemented. The house is heated with a furnace.

The house is heated with a furnace.

## ERA OF BUILDING IN LYNCHBURG

Already More Permits for New Buildings Have Been Issued Than Usual.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.] LYNCHBURG, VA., February 16.—That the outlook for new buildings in Lynchburg during the coming season continues good, is the opinion of several local dealers in builders' supplies of the city, who express themselves in glowing terms over the outlook for this year. Not a few of the business men of the city, whose business brings them in touch with building operations, express themselves as believing that Lynchburg during 1907 will see more money spent in new structures than ever before.

While there are a large number of big buildings to go up during the year, it is expected that dwelling houses for purposes of renting will give the contractors all they can do during the summer months. Already more permits have been issued in the city for buildings of this character than there is generally in the first three months of the year, and there will scarcely be a section in or around the city, and especially in those suburbs that will be annexed to the city in 1908, that will not hear the continual noise of the hammer and saw during the remainder of the year.

It is believed that the firms who supply builder's supplies will be better equipped this year than ever before for supplying the wants of the contractors, thus obviating many delays in 1906.

## MAINTAIN WATER FOR LYNCHBURG

(Continued from First Page.)

gent engineers—P. B. Winfree, R. H. Oglesby, J. B. Weddell, and R. C. Harlow.

The pipe-line running from the dam to Lynchburg is about 110,000 feet long, and is thirty inches in interior diameter. About 50,000 feet of wood stave pipe, and 7,000 feet steel pipe, and 4,000 feet cast-iron pipe, the latter being used under James River and other streams. Nearly all the pipe is laid in trench, averaging six feet in depth. It also passes through three tunnels, two of which are solid rock. The tunnels are all lined with concrete. The wood-stave pipes are cut from two by six in red wood planks, from ten to twenty feet long, and are shipped from California, ready for building the pipe. There were about 325,000 steel bands used on the wood-stave pipe, and these were adjusted or placed with reference to pressure. The bands take a specially designed lock and shoe, and about 150 tons of these were used on the job, each lock or shoe weighing about one pound. The approximate cost of the entire job is about \$700,000. The city will hereafter be supplied

with pure mountain water, which cannot be surpassed anywhere.

#### Increase in Coke Production.

The census returns on the manufacture of coke for 1905 show an increase of 16.4 per cent. in the number of active establishments and 148.5 per cent. in capital invested over that of 1900.

In 1905 there were 278 establishments with a capital of \$90,712,877, engaged in making coke, and twenty-nine establishments with a capital of \$2,703,349 were idle. The increases over 1900 for salaried employees were more than 50 per cent., while the increase for wage-earners was only 11.7 per cent., although the total wages paid increased 31.3 per cent. The products of the coke ovens were valued at \$51,738,647, an increase of 45.4 per cent. over the value of such products in 1900. The amount of coal used in making 100 tons of coke was 148.7 tons in 1905 and 154.4 tons in 1900. The coke production of Pennsylvania greatly exceeded that of every other State. There were fifteen States producing more than 100,000 tons in 1905, seven in 1900, five in 1890, and two in 1880. At the last census the by-products of all the coke ovens consisted chiefly of tar, valued at \$612,388; ammonium sulphate, \$818,290; ammonia liquor, \$763,291, and sulphur gas, \$848,787.

In 1905, 196,008 long tons of coke, worth \$935,451, were imported, despite the fact that there is an ad valorem duty of 20 per cent. a ton upon it. Of this amount Canada furnished 60.3 per cent. Domestic coke, valued at \$2,228,442, was exported, chiefly to Canada, Mexico, and Cuba.

#### The Value of the Kindergarten.

There has been much talk of late in the papers relative to the kindergarten and its value as a real, potent and all-important factor in the education of the rising generation, and I will appreciate your allowing me space in your most excellent journal to endorse the valuable work this agency in our educational system is accomplishing, and the almost indispensable assistance it is rendering to the general cause of education.

The kindergarten has advanced far beyond the experimental stage, I take it, and is now accepted by the leading thinkers and educators of the world over as a very necessary part of a child's educational training. As far as my personal observation and experience go, I unquestionably and unreservedly recommend and endorse the efficient work of the kindergarten, and I hope the time is not far distant when all the parents of this community and of all other communities, zealous for the highest interests of their children, will take advantage of the kindergarten and place them in the way of influences which will last through life.

G. CARRINGTON MOSELEY, Principal, Manchester Public Schools, Manchester, Va.

#### Canadian Pacer.

A Canadian pacer that may be brought across the line to race in the grand circuit next summer is the stallion "Tim Alert, 2:13.1-4," by Allerton, owned by Ashlie Wilkes. He is being trained by Harry Cook, of Trenton, who also has a great green trotting prospect in Miss Paisley, by Monterey, 2:09.1-4. This mare has a pacing record of 2:24.2-4, but is now a square trotter, and will be raced at this point. "Tim Alert" is much faster than his record, and will probably add his name to the list of Canadian-owned 2:10 performers before next fall.

## FARM LANDS JUMP TO DOUBLE PRICE

Underecited Prosperity in the Vicinity of Chase City.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.] CHASE CITY, VA., February 16.—Many sales of farm lands have taken place here recently at auction and private sales. Land heretofore difficult to sell, now commands good prices. The advance is fully fifty per cent. (The influx of North Carolina farmers, with their own labor, has caused the demand. Timber lands bring high prices.

Buildings for a fruit and vegetable canners are now in process of erection by a Maryland company, and will be in readiness for next season. Farmers have a large amount of stock in the enterprise.

The Chase City Furniture Company, controlled by the Mount Airy Furniture Company, of North Carolina, is now in full operation. W. E. Merritt is president, and B. C. Creavling secretary and treasurer of the company. The report of Bank of Chase City last week to the Corporation Commission shows resources of \$35,000, an increase of \$1,250.32 since the statement of two months ago. This is the high-water mark, never before reached by any bank in this county.

## MINING IN CHILE. Development Affords Opening for American Goods.

Consul A. A. Winslow reports from Valparaiso that the mining interests of Chile are very extensive and are growing rapidly.

This is especially true in the extreme southern part, where about \$400,000 worth of American mining machinery, in the shape of dredges and steam shovels, is employed in extensive placer mines. Many of the claims are very rich, and the deposits cover a strip of country 50 to 150 miles, extending over into Argentina and down onto the island of Terra del Fuego. This country is rich in copper deposits, which are just beginning to be developed, and the future of this part of the republic seems particularly promising, since extensive deposits of lignite are found in close proximity to both the copper and gold deposits, so that fuel can easily be had for use in the mines. The lignite comes to the surface in the sides of the hills. In one case the deposit worked was found to be fifteen feet thick.

Punta Arenas is the centre of this mining country, and is growing very rapidly. It now has a population of about 10,000, a gain of about 3,000 during the past year. There is a good opening for American trade, as nearly everything must be imported. This is especially true of mining machinery, lumber, cement and builders' hardware.

## FLOOR PAINTS.

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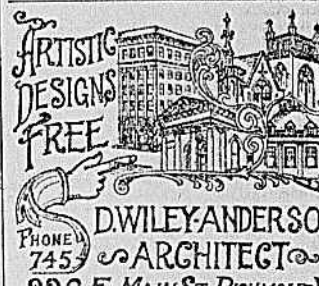
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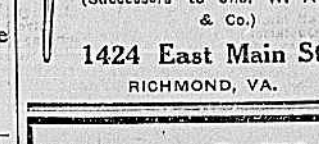
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